

Plant Materials Available for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota - 2005

I. Field Plantings

Plant Material	Purpose	Sites Needed	Plants per site	Preferred MLRA
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SHRUBS AND TREES

Common Chokecherry 9008183	Wildlife (WLDF) Windbreak, Multi-row (WBMR)	six in each state	25 plants	statewide (ND, SD, MN)
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Common chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) is one of the most frequently used shrub species for wildlife and windbreak plantings. Disease problems such as western-x have caused serious concerns with long-term survival in parts of the region. This accession originated in central North Dakota near McClusky (Sheridan County). It has performed exceptionally well for more than 20 years in an initial evaluation nursery with a high incidence of western-x disease. It is one of the largest and most vigorous seed sources in the nursery with heavy fruit production during good years. Bareroot seedlings were grown from open-pollinated seed collected from this accession. Suggested sites and planting spacing would be as specified by individual state standards in the FOTG. Plants are 1-year old bareroot seedlings. Written documentation of plant performance is requested annually for 5 years. Data forms will be provided.

Amur Chokecherry 9082853	Wildlife (WLDF) Windbreak, Multi-row (WBMR)	six in each state	25 plants	statewide (ND, SD, MN)
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Amur chokecherry (*Prunus maackii*) is a non-suckering small tree introduced from China. Its most distinguishing trait is a glossy, reddish brown to bronze colored, sometimes exfoliating bark that is especially attractive during the winter months. Mature height is 15-25 ft. Leaves, flowers, and fruit are similar to common chokecherry, although fruit production is generally less. Fall leaf color is yellowish green. The seed source is from boulevard trees in Bismarck, North Dakota. This species has performed well in Field Evaluation Plantings in the three-state area. Evaluation is requested on a variety of soils. Suggested sites and plant spacing would be similar to what is recommended for common chokecherry. Plants are 2-year old bareroot seedlings topped at 18 inches. Written documentation of plant performance is requested annually for five years. Data forms will be provided.

- Submit your plant materials requests through the area plant materials contact person on a form SCS-PM-9. Requests will be considered during the State Plant Materials Committee meeting.

II. Foundation Seed for Certified Seed Production - Year 2005

VARIETY	COMMON NAME
Native - Grasses	
Badlands ecotype	little bluestem
Itasca germplasm	little bluestem
Bad River ecotype	blue grama
Bismarck ecotype	buffalograss
Bison	big bluestem
Bonilla	big bluestem
Dacotah	switchgrass
Forestburg	switchgrass
Mandan	Canada wildrye
Pierre	sideoats grama
Red River germplasm	prairie cordgrass
Rodan	western wheatgrass
Tomahawk	Indiangrass
Lodorm	green needlegrass
Native - Forbs/Legumes	
Bismarck germplasm	purple prairieclover
Bismarck germplasm	stiff sunflower
Medicine Creek germplasm	Maximilian sunflower
Bismarck germplasm	narrow-leaved purple coneflower
Introduced - Grasses	
Mankota	Russian wildrye
Manska	pubescent/intermediate wheatgrass
Reliant	pubescent/intermediate wheatgrass
Nordan	crested wheatgrass

- All foundation seed is sold through the NDSU Foundation Seedstocks Program and payment must be received before the seed is shipped. Price adjustments are made in January of each year.
- PM-9s are no longer required for foundation seed requests. Seed growers or field office personnel should contact the Plant Materials Specialist directly.

III. Special Plantings - Year 2005

Small amounts of various seeds and plants will be provided for special purposes such as demonstration, promotion, and research. No data collection is required. A completed SCS-PM-9 form is preferred whenever possible. Requests for special plantings should be made through the plant materials contact person, the Plant Materials Specialist, or Plant Materials Center staff. Call for species/variety availability. **It would be helpful to have your special planting order confirmed prior to March 1, 2005.**

Plant Material	Purpose	Plants or PLS# Available	Maximum per site	Preferred MLRA
GRASSES				
Sweetgrass 9063128	Culturally Significant (CUSI)	Per Committee recommendation	10 plants	statewide
FORBS				
White Sage 9082748	Culturally Significant (CUSI)	Per Committee recommendation	10 plants	statewide

Sweetgrass (*Hierochloe odorata*) is an early cool-season grass that is characteristic of wet, sandy soil near riverbanks and lakeshores. Uses of sweetgrass are numerous. The source of sweetgrass's aroma, which smells like vanilla, is called coumarin. This plant compound has been used for hundreds of years as a plant extract for both fragrance and medicinal use. Native American cultures burn braided sweetgrass twists in traditional ceremonies, using the sweet scented smoke as a purifying incense. This accession of sweetgrass was originally collected along the Missouri River near Bismarck, ND. Plants should be spaced 1 to 3 feet apart. Sweetgrass spreads rapidly by underground rhizomes. Successful plantings may be used as propagation beds after establishment. Cooperators are limited to 10 plants each. Plants increase rapidly if weeds are controlled. It is not unusual for 10 plants to increase to hundreds of plants the second year, and thousands of plants the third year.

White sage (*Artemisia ludoviciana*) is a herbaceous, silver-white fuzzy rhizomatous forb with 10 to 30 inch leafy stems branching upward. Numerous tiny, gray, flower heads are produced in August to September. Growth form is quite variable depending on site and climatic conditions. It is drought tolerant and likes sandy soil, but persists on a variety of sites. "Man Sage" as it is called by the Cheyenne, is an important ceremonial plant and was used medicinally for various ailments by Native Americans. It has a strong sage aroma. This source is a vegetative composite of plants collected on or near five reservations in the three-state area. Plants will be rooted by the PMC and made available to cooperators in small containers, similar to the sweetgrass. Plants should be spaced 1 to 3 feet apart on a prepared garden-like site. White sage spreads aggressively from rhizomes and may become invasive on the site. Successful plantings may be used as propagation beds after establishment. Cooperators are limited to 10 plants each. Plants increase rapidly the second year if weeds are controlled.